

HO- 980  
Knock-Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Road  
Lisbon vicinity

Description:

The Knock-Franklin Farm is located at 15681 Old Frederick Road, about one mile northeast of Lisbon. The farm is located on the southwest side of the road and is set well back from the road, with a straight drive into it. The house faces northeast toward the road, with fields on all sides, and is set on rolling ground. The house is a 2 1/2-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation that has traces of whitewash, asbestos shingle siding, and a gable with an inverted-V-seam metal roof and a northwest-southeast ridge. The house has a two-story ell that is two bays by one bay, has a CMU foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. The main block has four-over-four sash and the ell has six-over-six sash. The summer kitchen is located about five feet southwest of the ell. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with inverted-V-seam metal and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is a large exterior stone and brick chimney on the southwest end. The springhouse is located about 75 feet southeast of the house, and down the hill from it. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The roof is cantilevered on the northwest. The barn is located about 150 feet northwest of the house. It is banked into a hill on the northeast, with an overshoot that faces southwest. The lower story is rubble stone with some concrete patches. There are vertical boards on the northeast and northwest elevations of the upper story and beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards on the southeast and southwest. There is a gambrel roof with inverted-V-seam metal, a northwest-southeast ridge and it has a kick at the eaves. The complex also has a frame wagon shed, frame workshop, and frame chicken house.

Significance:

The 60-acre Knock-Franklin Farm has not changed in size since it was purchased by Thomas Knock from the Warfield family in 1848 for \$700. The property was assessed for \$1,555 in 1852, and given the difference from the purchase price in only four years, it suggests that Knock had made some improvements to the property. Knock continued to improve his farm, being assessed in 1859 for a corn and wagon house worth \$150, and in 1862 for a new barn (\$600), new corn house (\$400), and improvements to the house (\$300). Knock died in 1872 and left his property to his widow, Hannah, for life, and his son, Charles. Charles Knock died in 1904 and his children inherited the farm, later selling out to Charles' son, Stanley. He sold the farm to Herman and Elsie Franklin in 1927, and it is not known if they were any relation to the Knocks. It passed by marriage to the Strader family, and is slated to be developed in 2010, when all of the buildings are to be demolished. The cross gable on the front of the house is most commonly found after c. 1890, until c. 1915, and many other features of the main block are consistent with

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this period. The barn was originally a two-story banked structure, but without a cantilevered forebay, and probably dates to c. 1862. It was enlarged and extensively rebuilt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, both lengthening and widening the barn and adding a forebay in the process. All of the other outbuildings on the farm appear to date to the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-980

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Knock-Franklin Farm

other \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street and number 15681 Old Frederick Road     not for publication

city, town Lisbon   x   vicinity

county Howard

## 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Madeline & Warren Strader

street and number 111 Overhill Road telephone 410-733-9247

city, town Baltimore state MD zip code 21210

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 4006 folio 297

city, town Ellicott City tax map 8 tax parcel 2 tax ID number \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District  
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
 Recorded by HABS/HAER  
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>7</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>0</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>0</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>7</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u>1</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<u>0</u>
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	<u>0</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	<u>0</u>
			Noncontributing
			<u>1</u> buildings
			<u>0</u> sites
			<u>0</u> structures
			<u>0</u> objects
			<u>1</u> Total
			<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>
			<u>0</u>

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. HO-980

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair                altered

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Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

#### Summary:

The Knock-Franklin Farm is located at 15681 Old Frederick Road, about one mile northeast of Lisbon. The farm is located on the southwest side of the road and is set well back from the road, with a straight drive into it. The house faces northeast toward the road, with fields on all sides, and is set on rolling ground. The house is a 2 1/2-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation that has traces of whitewash, asbestos shingle siding, and a gable with an inverted-V-seam metal roof and a northwest-southeast ridge. The house has a two-story ell that is two bays by one bay, has a CMU foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. The main block has four-over-four sash and the ell has six-over-six sash. The summer kitchen is located about five feet southwest of the ell. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with inverted-V-seam metal and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is a large exterior stone and brick chimney on the southwest end. The springhouse is located about 75 feet southeast of the house, and down the hill from it. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The roof is cantilevered on the northwest. The barn is located about 150 feet northwest of the house. It is banked into a hill on the northeast, with an overshoot that faces southwest. The lower story is rubble stone with some concrete patches. There are vertical boards on the northeast and northwest elevations of the upper story and beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards on the southeast and southwest. There is a gambrel roof with inverted-V-seam metal, a northwest-southeast ridge and it has a kick at the eaves. The complex also has a frame wagon shed, frame workshop, and frame chicken house.

#### Description:

The Knock-Franklin Farm is located at 15681 Old Frederick Road, about one mile northeast of Lisbon, in northwestern Howard County, Maryland. The farm is located on the southwest side of the road and is set well back from the road, with a straight drive into it. The house faces northeast toward the road, with fields on all sides, and is set on rolling ground that slopes off to the southwest and southeast, with a stream on the southeast side. The complex consists of a frame house, frame summer kitchen, frame springhouse, frame banked barn, frame wagon shed, frame workshop, and frame chicken house.

#### House, exterior

The house is a 2 1/2-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation that has traces of whitewash, asbestos shingle siding, and a gable with an inverted-V-seam metal roof and a northwest-southeast ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on the ridge, set southeast of center. The house has a two-story ell that is two bays by one bay, has a CMU foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. The ell has an interior brick chimney on the southwest. There is also an interior brick chimney on the southwest elevation of the main block, in the west bay.

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On the northeast elevation, the first story has a center entrance with paired doors that have two panels in each door; the panels have sunken fields and bolection panel moulds. The top panels have semi-circular arched tops. The door has a mineral knob. There are sidelights with two lights over one bolection-moulded panel, but these moulds are different from those on the doors. The doors panels have an ogee and bevel with a cavetto on the back side of it, while the sidelights have an ovolo and bead, with a different cavetto mould on the back side of it. The glass is frosted with a pattern of rosettes between diagonal lines that end with circles. There is a three-light transom that has the same glass as the sidelights. Both the transom and sidelights have mortised and tenoned and pinned muntins. There is one tall four-over-four sash to each side of the doorway, with a wide vertical mullion, and the corners of the sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The windows have a narrow mitered frame with a beaded inner edge. There is a three-bay, one-story porch that has a new wood deck, four square chamfered wood posts, a wood box cornice, and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The soffit of the porch has slats that have beaded edges, with gaps between the slats. The second story has three typical four-over-four sash, but they are shorter than are those on the first story. There is a wood box cornice with returns, made of narrow beaded boards. There is a central gabled wall dormer with semi-circular four-over-four sash.

The southeast elevation has a three-sided stone foundation beneath the bay window, with a four-light casement sash in a plain frame in the center. The first story has a bay window with two four-over-four sash on the southeast, and one four-over-four sash to each side. There are sawn brackets on the cornice, made of three sandwiched pieces of lumber, with reeding on the front of the center piece. The sides of the bracket have a jig-sawn foliate design. The second story has two typical four-over-four sash, and the gable end has a semi-circular four-over-four sash like that on the northeast. The southwest elevation of the main block has the ell in the center bay. The first story has no openings in the south or west bays. The second story has a typical four-over-four sash in the south bay, with no opening in the west bay.

The southeast elevation of the ell, on the first story, has a door in the south bay that has four lights over two lying panels. There is a six-over-six sash in the east bay, and it has head-cut trim. There is a one-story, two-bay porch with a new deck, turned posts, a boxed cornice, and a shed roof with asphalt shingles. The second story has two typical six-over-six sash with head-cut trim. The southwest elevation of the ell has a steel cellar bulkhead door to the south. The first and second stories have a six-over-six sash set south of center. The gable end has two four-light casement windows. There is a box cornice with returns. The northwest elevation of the ell has two typical six-over-six sash on both the first and second stories. The northwest elevation of the main block, on the first story, has a typical four-over-four sash set to the north and a door in the west bay that has four panels with sunken fields and ogee and bevel panel moulds. The frame matches those of the windows, and there is a porcelain knob. The second story has no opening in the north bay, while the west bay has a typical four-over-four sash. The gable end matches that of the southeast elevation.

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### Summer Kitchen

The summer kitchen is located about five feet southwest of the ell. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with inverted-V-seam metal and a northeast-southwest ridge. There is a large exterior stone and brick chimney on the southwest end. The building is racking to the northeast, and has separated from the chimney. The northeast elevation has a tongue-and-grooved vertical board door set to the east, with head-cut trim. The southeast elevation has a six-over-six double-hung sash set just east of center. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and is set in a plain mitered frame. The siding is fastened with wire nails. The southwest elevation has a beaded-edge vertical-board door set south of the fireplace in a plain mitered frame. The northwest elevation has a six-over-six sash set west of center, with the corner joints of the sash nailed, and it is set in a plain mitered frame. The interior has 4-inch-wide tongue-and-grooved flooring that appears to be pine, and runs northeast-southwest. It is set on sleepers that appear to be hewn. The walls are constructed of circular-sawn 2 by 4s, with two 2 by 4s ganged together for most of the corners and the southeast and northwest plates. There are pole rafters that are mitered at the ridge, and they appear to be mitered and nailed to the plate. They support shingle lath. The interior is one completely open space. The stone fireplace on the southwest end is parged on the front, has straight jambs with traces of parging, and has two iron bars for the lintel. There is an iron crane on the west jamb and the bracket of the crane has numerous tight twists in it.

### Springhouse

The springhouse is located about 75 feet southeast of the house, and down the hill from it. It is a one-story, one-bay square structure with a rubble stone foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The roof is cantilevered on the northwest and supported by two square posts that have chamfered corners. The northwest elevation has a door with vertical boards set to the west, and it is hung on T hinges. There are sunken stone walls on the northwest, southwest, and southeast, beneath the cantilevered roof, and these walls have an opening in the northwest for the spring. There are also brick steps coming through the wall to the west of the spring, giving access to the floor of this vestibule beneath the cantilever. The northeast elevation has a two-light sash. The southeast elevation has no openings, and the water comes through the foundation and runs to the southeast toward a small stream. The southwest elevation has a two-light sash that matches the northeast. On the interior, there are three brick steps down to the floor of the springhouse. There is a concrete trough on the northwest, north of the steps, and on the northeast and southeast sides. The floor is completely flooded. There is a wood shelf on top of the southeast foundation wall. The walls and ceiling have drywall, and there is an open hatch in the center of the ceiling.

### Barn, exterior

The barn is located about 150 feet northwest of the house. It is banked into a hill on the northeast, with an overshoot that faces southwest. The lower story is rubble stone with some concrete patches. There

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are vertical boards on the northeast and northwest elevations of the upper story and beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards on the southeast and southwest. There is a gambrel roof with inverted-V-seam metal, a northwest-southeast ridge and it has a kick at the eaves. On the northeast elevation the barn is five bays, with no openings in the center bay or the end bays. There are paired wagon doors in the other two bays, and they are constructed of beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards and hung on rollers. The roof has open eaves. The siding boards have notches in them for earlier rafters, and these notches are spaced 29 to 32 inches on centers. The existing plate blocks these notches. The siding boards have cut nails and wire nails. It appears that the roof must have been completely rebuilt, and the plate replaced, but that the northeast wall is not rebuilt. There is a terra cotta tile silo on the northeast side, in the center, and it has an octagonal metal roof. There is a stone ramp wall at the north end of the northernmost door. The southeast elevation stone foundation has quoins at the end of it, which end just south of center. To the south of these quoins is a beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board wall over a concrete foundation, and this wall has a Dutch door hung on small machine-made strap hinges. There is a boarded-up window opening in the center of the stone section of the foundation. The upper story has no openings, but the gambrel end has a modern aluminum vent.

The southwest elevation foundation is a concrete wall, with horizontal board siding to the south and beaded-edge-and-center horizontal boards to the west. From west to south there is a beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board Dutch door on machine-made small strap hinges, and this door is typical; a pair of nine-light fixed sash; a typical door, another pair of nine-light fixed sash, another typical door, the wall opened up for a large wood gate; a typical door; a single nine-light sash; and a typical door. The opening in the center apparently originally had a door to the west then a post, and probably windows to the south. This reconstruction is based on notches in the west post for door battens and vertical trim pieces that remain in place; there is no good physical evidence for the windows. The upper story has no openings in the end and center bays, and single large vertical beaded-edge-and-center board doors hung on rollers in the other two bays, opposite the wagon doors in the northeast elevation. The overshoot joists are circular-sawn on top and bottom. On the northwest elevation the lower story has a stone foundation with some vertical boards above it, and there are three windows in the boarded section; two of the windows have three lights, while the west sash is one light. The west end is extended with poured concrete, and vertical boards close off the overshoot end. The west end of the stone is clean, as if it was finished here once. There are no openings on the upper story other than an aluminum vent in the gambrel end.

Barn, interior

On the interior of the lower story, the three bays to the southeast have stone on the northeast and southeast, and the southeast wall turns the corner to the southwest, next to the door. The two bays of the barn to the northwest have poured concrete on the northeast wall. There are two summer beams that run northwest-southeast. The southwest summer beam was the original plate on the overshoot lower wall

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and is hewn, with a half-lap scarf joint. The northeast summer beam is added, and is circular-sawn, with small half-lap scarf joints. The southeast end of this summer beam sits on a block of wood on the windowsill, and the summer extends through all five bays. The southwest summer beam in the two northwest bays matches the northeast summer beam and has a beveled butt joint where it meets the hewn section. There is a circular-sawn bolster at this joint. This end of the hewn summer does not mark the end of the original barn, but is several feet southeast of the original end. The joists run northeast-southwest and lap at the old plate that is now the southwest summer beam. The joists on the three southeast bays are three-quarter-round logs that appear to have cantilevered on the southwest and to have been cut off. The added joists at the southeast end have dropped on the southwest, causing the northeast ends to have kicked up. The northwest end joists are circular-sawn on top and bottom and end at the southwest summer, but there is no evidence that they were cut off. The southwest joists are handled the same way as those on the southeast end. The overshoot wall is constructed of a circular-sawn heavy timber frame. The center of the original three bays has plain board flooring on the upper story, while the flanking original bays have original battens under the seams in the floorboards. There are peg hooks on the southeast end of the barn and metal stanchions at the northwest end. The three southeast bays, plus some of the addition to the northwest, are open, with a trough and hayrack on the northwest and northeast sides, and an aisle that runs along the northeast wall.

The upper story of the barn has hay mows on both ends and one in the center, with wagon floors between them. There is a granary in the north corner that has tongue-and-grooved horizontal boards fastened with wire nails and a matching door that is hung on butterfly hinges. The granary has a center aisle that runs to the northwest, with two bins each on the northeast and southwest sides of the aisle. The barn is constructed of a mortised and tenoned and pegged heavy timber braced frame. Some of the posts in the northeast and southwest wall were left in place while others are reused hewn timbers with abandoned mortises. The center four girts are circular-sawn, and are of one piece, suggesting that the bents were taken apart to enlarge the barn, and in the process the roof was completely rebuilt with circular-sawn timber. The southeast end has a new girt added on top of the original, in order to extend the barn out to the southeast. The original corner post remains in place with mortises on the northwest face for horizontals that were once in the southwest wall. There are no mortises in the southwest face, indicating that this wall did not extend beyond the corner post; this corner post is aligned with the original plate and southwest summer beam below, and there was apparently no cantilever on this barn originally. The rafters are 2 by 4s that are mitered and butted at the ridge and are lapped at the purlins. The framing uses dropped girts with iron straps on them, except in the east corner. The original siding was apparently left in place on the northeast elevation, with salvaged siding added to the addition, being moved to the northwest end where it would not be seen from the house. The northeast plate is hewn and does not appear to be altered. It has half-lap scarf joints with beveled abutments. There are two face pegs. There is a hayfork in the ridge that runs along a metal track, and a rope and pulley off to the northeast on the first interior bent to the southeast of the wagon floor.

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Wagon Shed

There is a wagon shed located about 30 feet east of the barn. It is a one-story, three-bay by two-bay frame structure with vertical board siding on the southeast, northeast, and northwest elevations and vertical board slats on the southwest. It is set on concrete piers and has a gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge and inverted-V-seam metal. The southeast elevation has a large opening in the center, with no evidence of doors ever being here. There is a vertical-board door to the south hung on small machine-made strap hinges, and a pair of beaded-edge-and-center vertical-board doors to the east, also hung on machine-made strap hinges. The gable is longer on the northeast, and could be extended. The southwest and northeast elevations have no openings. On the northwest elevation a tractor shed has been added. The northwest end of the wagon shed has pintles for door hinges in the center opening and a door has been added to the west, with no opening to the north. The wagon shed has a circular-sawn heavy timber mortised and tenoned frame that is all wire-nailed. There are 2 by 4 rafters that are circular sawn and are mitered and butted at the ridge. The center bay of the wagon shed has slats on the southwest side and boards on the northeast side. The tractor shed has 4 by 4 circular-sawn posts, is nailed together with wire nails, and has a CMU foundation and vertical board siding. It also has an off-center gable with a northwest-southeast ridge and inverted V-seam metal roofing. The rafters are 2 by 6s.

Workshop

The workshop is located about 30 feet southeast of the barn and is a one-story, one-bay square structure with concrete foundation, German siding, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The northwest elevation has a V-groove vertical-board door, the northeast elevation has a four-light sash, the southwest elevation also has a four-light sash, and the southeast elevation has no openings. There are open eaves with fascia boards. The building is constructed of circular-sawn 2 by 4s throughout. There is a workbench on the northeast side of the interior. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners.

Chicken House

The chicken house is about 25 feet south of the barn and is a one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure on CMU piers. It is set on a hill that slopes down to the southwest. There is board-and-batten siding that is circular-sawn and a shed roof that slopes down to the northwest and has corrugated metal. There is a six-light sash in the center of the southeast elevation and a vertical board door on the northeast, set to the east. The southwest and northwest elevations have no openings. This building is of 2 by 4 construction.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

**Specific dates** N/A **Architect/Builder** N/A

**Construction dates** c. 1859-62, late 19<sup>th</sup> c., early 20<sup>th</sup> c.

Evaluation for:

National Register  Maryland Register  not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### Summary:

The 60-acre Knock-Franklin Farm has not changed in size since it was purchased by Thomas Knock from the Warfield family in 1848 for \$700. The property was assessed for \$1,555 in 1852, and given the difference from the purchase price in only four years, it suggests that Knock had made some improvements to the property. Knock continued to improve his farm, being assessed in 1859 for a corn and wagon house worth \$150, and in 1862 for a new barn (\$600), new corn house (\$400), and improvements to the house (\$300). Knock died in 1872 and left his property to his widow, Hannah, for life, and his son, Charles. Charles Knock died in 1904 and his children inherited the farm, later selling out to Charles' son, Stanley. He sold the farm to Herman and Elsie Franklin in 1927, and it is not known if they were any relation to the Knocks. It passed by marriage to the Strader family, and is slated to be developed in 2010, when all of the buildings are to be demolished. The cross gable on the front of the house is most commonly found after c. 1890, until c. 1915, and many other features of the main block are consistent with this period. The barn was originally a two-story banked structure, but without a cantilevered forebay, and probably dates to c. 1862. It was enlarged and extensively rebuilt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, both lengthening and widening the barn and adding a forebay in the process. All of the other outbuildings on the farm appear to date to the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Significance:

The 60-acre Knock-Franklin Farm has not changed in size since it was purchased by Thomas Knock from the Warfield family in 1848 for \$700. The property was assessed for \$1,555 in 1852, and given the difference from the purchase price in only four years, it suggests that Knock had made some improvements to the property. One of these was likely the house, and Knock continued to improve his farm, being assessed in 1859 for a corn and wagon house worth \$150, and in 1862 for a new barn (\$600), new corn house (\$400), and improvements to the house (\$300). Knock fought the assessment and had it reduced by \$400, but he must have overextended himself because the tax records list him as insolvent in 1865. Whether he had slaves whose loss at the end of the war contributed to his problems is not known, but he did not have to sell his farm. Knock died in 1872 and left his property to his widow, Hannah, for life, and his son, Charles. The inventory of his estate clearly indicates an established farmer, given the extensive collection of agricultural tools, but his livestock – two horses, two cows, and

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a heifer – suggests that he had cut back on farming, and perhaps his son had already taken over much of the operation. In 1876 Charles Knock had two horses and three cattle, plus 12 hogs, while his father's estate still had two cattle. Charles Knock died in 1904 and his children inherited the farm, later selling out to Charles' son, Stanley. He sold the farm to Herman and Elsie Franklin in 1927, and it is not known if they were any relation to the Knocks. It passed by marriage to the Strader family, and is slated to be developed in 2010, when all of the buildings are to be demolished.<sup>1</sup>

The cross gable on the front of the house is most commonly found after c. 1890, until c. 1915, and in many cases it has been added to an earlier structure. Many other features of the main block are consistent with this period, including the bolection-moulded front door, the four-over-four sash and the bay window on the gable end, with a stone foundation that seems to be integral to the rest of the foundation, and not added. However, the pegged construction of the sidelights and transom suggest the possibility that the house is earlier and was updated, though houses are rarely updated everywhere, the way the main block of this one otherwise seems to be. The ell has a 20<sup>th</sup>-century foundation and siding, but the six-over-six sash would suggest an earlier date. It is possible they were reused, or the ell could be older and needed a better foundation and new siding. Unfortunately, the interior was not accessible, and it needs to be carefully examined for more evidence on the history of the structure.

The barn was originally a two-story banked structure, but without a cantilevered forebay, and probably dates to c. 1862. It was enlarged and extensively rebuilt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, both lengthening and widening the barn and adding a forebay in the process. Similar alterations have been observed in the barn at Oakland Farm (HO-944) near West Friendship. In Howard County two-story barns first replaced one-story barns, influenced, no doubt, by national agricultural reform trends before the Civil War. The adoption of the forebay later is probably the result of its common use in the Pennsylvania German-settled regions of Maryland that are so close to the Knock-Franklin Farm, such as Carroll and Frederick counties. The wagon shed is not the one listed in the 1859 tax assessment, but probably also dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, which was a time of extensive renewal of farms and their buildings in central Maryland. All of the other outbuildings on the farm also appear to date to the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting that Stanley Knock was responsible for much of the farm as it appears today, with some of the buildings possibly added by the Franklins shortly after they acquired the farm.

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<sup>1</sup> Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1852-66, Maryland State Archives. Register of Wills, Howard County Circuit Court, Thomas Knock Estate, Inventory ETP 5-607, Maryland State Archives.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. HO-980

See footnotes

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 60 A.  
Acreage of historical setting 60 A.  
Quadrangle name Woodbine

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the stream on the southeast, the tree line on the southwest, and the field boundaries that surround all of the buildings on the northwest and northeast (see site plan).

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	September 2009
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

**Knock-Frank Farm (HO-980)**  
**15681 Old Frederick Road**  
**CHAIN OF TITLE**

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Madeline Franklin Strader Warren V. Strader, pers. reps. Of Elsie I. Franklin/Howard	Madeline F. Strader & Warren V. Strader Patricia Strader Reed Donald W. Strader	11 June 1997	MDR 4006-297	Deed - ?	\$0	60 A - 2 A	EIF d 6 October 1994 HMF predeceased her p/o Warfield's Forrest HMF d. 23 August 1973
Stanley Farver Knock & wf. Dora Flynn/?	Herman M. Franklin & wf. Elsie I./?	1 April 1927	HBN 129-553	Deed - fee simple	\$5.00	60 A	
Charles Morris Knock Adella Gertrude Knock Washington Co & Howard Co.	Stanley Farver Knock/Howard	4 Nov. 1907	WWLC 84-610	Deed - ?	\$1.00	60 A	2/3 rds interest
Charles S. Knock/Howard	Stanley Farver Knock Charles Moris Knock Adella Gertrude Knock (children)	<u>Written</u> 31 Jan. 1889 <u>Probated</u> 18 Oct. 1904	<u>Wills</u> WHM 4-275	Bequest	-	?	To wf. Mary A. for life
Thomas Knock/Howard	Charles S. Knock (son)/? Hannah Knock (wf)/?	11 Sept. 1872	<u>Wills</u> TBH 2-205	Bequest	Figure out a fair rent & pay 1/2 to Hannah & sister	?	Hannah life interest. Charles help her manage farm. He can't lease farm while Hannah still alive.
Mary Warfield Sarah Ann Hobbs Milton Hobbs Amanda Warfield William W. Warfield & wf. Elizabeth Angeline Warfield /Howard District	Thomas Knock/ Howard District	10 Nov. 1848	EPH 9-99	Deed - Indenture	\$700	60 A	p/o Warfields Forest [no previous reference]



HO-980  
Knock-Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Road  
Site Plan



HO-980  
Knock-Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Road  
Woodbine Quad

HO-980  
Knock-Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Road  
Howard County, Maryland  
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera  
HP Premium Plus paper  
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_01  
House, northeast elevation

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_08  
Barn, southwest elevation

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_02  
House, southwest & southeast elevations

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_09  
Barn, northeast & northwest elevations

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_03  
House, northwest & southwest  
elevations

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_10  
Barn, interior, lower story, view north

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_04  
Summer kitchen, southeast elevation

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_11  
Barn, interior, upper story, view  
southeast

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_05  
Summer kitchen, interior, view  
southwest

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_12  
Wagon shed, northeast & southeast  
elevations

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_06  
Springhouse, northwest & southwest  
elevations

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_13  
Workshop, northeast & northwest  
elevations

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_07  
Barn, southeast & northeast elevations

HO-0980\_2008-03-13\_14  
Chicken house, southwest & southeast  
elevations



Ho-980

Knock-Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Rd.

Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-13-08

House, northeast elevation

1 of 14





HO-980

Knock-Franklin Farm

15681 Old Frederick Rd.

Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-13-08

House southwest & southeast  
elevations

2 of 14





HO-980

Knock-Franklin Farm

15681 Old Frederick Rd.

Howard Co., Md

Ken Short, photographer

3-13-08

House northwest & southwest  
elevations

3 of 14



HO-980

Knock-Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Rd,  
Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

9-13-08

Summer kitchen, southeast  
elevation

4 of 14



HO-980

Knack-Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Rd.

Howard Co. Md.

Ken Skout, photographer

3-13-08

Summer kitchen, interior, view  
southwest

5 of 14



NO-980

Knock-Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Rd

Howard Co Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-13-08

Springhouse, northwest & southwest  
elevations

6 of 14



48-980

Knock-Franklin Farm

15681 Old Frederick Rd

Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-13-08

Barn, southeast & northeast elevations

7 of 14



Ho-980

Knock-Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Rd.  
Howard Co. Md.  
Ken Short, photographer

3-13-08

Barn, southwest elevation

8 of 14



40-980

Knock - Franklin Farm

15681 Old Frederick Rd

Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-13-08

Barn, northeast & northwest elevations

9 of 14



HO-980

Knock, - Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Rd

Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-13-08

Barn, interior, lower story,  
view north

10 of 14



HO-980

Knock-Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Rd  
Howard Co. Md.  
Ken Shurt, photographer

3-13-08

Barn, interior, upper story, view  
southeast

11 of 14



40-980

Knock - Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Rd  
Howard Co. Md  
Ken Short, photographer

3-13-08

12 of 14

Wagon shed, northeast & southeast  
elevations



HO-980

Knock-Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Rd  
Howard Co. Md  
Ken Short, photographer

3-13-08

Workshop, northeast + northwest  
elevations

13 of 14



HO-980

Knock - Franklin Farm  
15681 Old Frederick Rd  
Howard Co, Md  
Ken Short, photographer

3-13-08

Chicken house southwest &  
southeast elevations

14 of 14